

LS ANSWER 109 OF 575 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 133:354110 CA  
 ED Entered STN: 07 Dec 2000  
 TI Light-weight composite wall slurry and method for forming  
 composite wall  
 IN Tang, Shaolin  
 PA Peop. Rep. China  
 SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 6 pp.  
 CODEN: CNXXEV  
 DT Patent  
 LA Chinese  
 IC ICM C04B028-00  
 ICS C04B028-32; C04B018-08; C04B038-00; E04B002-84  
 CC 58-3 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 38, 57

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CN 1251358	A	20000426	CN 1999-114488	19991015
PRAI	CN 1999-114488		19991015		

AB The slurry comprises cement 60-70, fly  
 ash 15-25, thermal-insulating light-wt. aggregate 2-10, air  
 entraining agent 1-5, and additives 2-11 wt.%. Preferably, the  
 cement is Cl-O-Mg cement, Portland cement, or  
 Al sulfate cement; the light-wt. aggregate is sawdust, perlite,  
 or crushed foamed particle; the air entraining agent is rosin thermal  
 polymer, ligninsulfonate, or bone glue; the additive is high-efficiency  
 water reducer (DNI or JK series products), early strength agent,  
 or waterproofing agent (Ca aluminate or ferrous sulfate). The composite  
 wall is formed by pouring the slurry into closed mold through a  
 hole on the top of the mold, curing, removing the mold, and filling the  
 holes with the slurry, where steel wires are used to strengthen  
 the wall.  
 ST composite wall slurry light wt; cement flyash sawdust  
 perlite wall slurry; rosin ligninsulfonate bone glue wall  
 slurry  
 IT Sawdust  
 (aggregate, slurry comprising; light-wt. composite wall